PicoScope® 9400 Series

SXRTO sampler-extended real-time oscilloscopes

5 GHz, 16 GHz and 25 GHz bandwidth, 2 or 4 channels

PicoScope 9404A-25

25 GHz bandwidth, 14 ps transition time
5 TS/s (0.2 ps resolution) random sampling

PicoScope 9402-16 and 9404-16

16 GHz bandwidth, 22 ps transition time
2.5 TS/s (0.4 ps resolution) random sampling

PicoScope 9402-05 and 9404-05

5 GHz bandwidth, 70 ps transition time
1 TS/s (1 ps resolution) random sampling

12-bit 500 MS/s ADCs, ±800 mV full-scale input range
Pulse, eye and mask testing down to 28 ps and up to 16 Gb/s
Intuitive and configurable touch-compatible Windows user interface
Comprehensive built-in measurements, zooms, data masks, histograms
10 mV/div to 250 mV/div digital gain ranges
Up to 250 kS trace length, shared between channels
Optional clock recovery trigger to 11.3 Gb/s
Optional recovered clock and data outputs

Product overview

The PicoScope 9400 Series sampler-extended real-time oscilloscopes (SXRTOs) have two or four high-bandwidth 50 Ω input channels with market-leading ADC, timing and display resolutions for accurately measuring and visualizing high-speed analog and data signals. They are ideal for capturing pulse and step transitions down to 14 ps, impulse down to 28 ps, and clocks and data eyes up to 16 Gb/s (with optional 11.3 Gb/s clock recovery).

The PicoScope SXRTOs offer random sampling, which can readily analyze high-bandwidth applications that involve repetitive signals or clock-related streams.

The SXRTO is fast: random sampling, persistence displays and statistics all build quickly.

The PicoScope 9400 Series has a built-in internal trigger on every channel, with pre-trigger random sampling to well above the Nyquist (real-time) sampling rate. Bandwidth is up to 25 GHz behind a 50 Ω 2.92 mm (K) female (compatible with SMA) input, and three acquisition modes—real-time, random and roll—all capture at 12-bit resolution into a shared memory of up to 250 kS.

The touch-compatible PicoSample 4 software embodies over ten years of development, customer feedback and optimization.

The display can be resized to fit any window and fully utilize available display resolution, 4K and even larger or across multiple monitors. Four independent zoom channels can show you different views of your data down to a resolution of 0.4 ps. Most of the controls and status panels can be shown or hidden according to your application, allowing you to make optimal use of the display area.

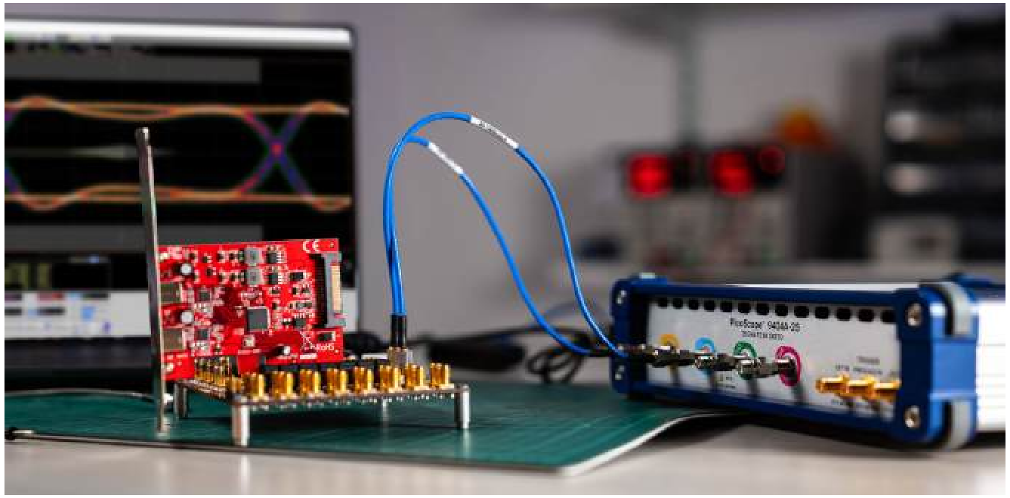
A 2.5 GHz direct trigger can be driven from any input channel, and a built-in divider can extend the off-channel trigger bandwidth to 5 GHz. On the 16 and 25 GHz models a further external prescaled trigger input allows stable trigger from signals from 16 to 20 GHz bandwidth and, from the internal triggers, recovered clock trigger is available (if optional clock recovery is fitted) at up to 11.3 Gb/s. With this option, recovered clock and data are both available on SMA outputs on the rear panel.

The price you pay for your PicoScope SXRTO is the price you pay for everything – we don't charge you for software features or updates.

Typical applications

These oscilloscopes are designed for engineers working both in research laboratories and in production environments, and who, above all, need characteristics associated with flexible measurements of wide-bandwidth signals:

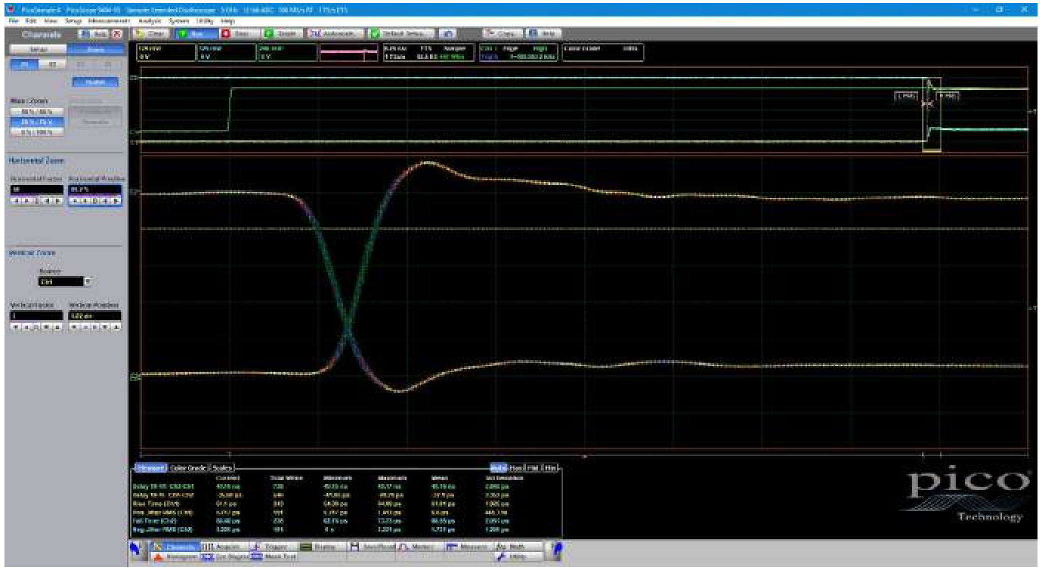
- Telecom and radar test, service and manufacturing
- Optical fiber, transceiver and laser testing (optical to electrical conversion not included)
- RF, microwave and gigabit digital system measurements
- Signal, eye, pulse and impulse characterization
- Precision timing and phase analysis
- Digital system design and characterization
- Eye diagram, mask and limits test up to 16 Gb/s
- Clock and data recovery at up to 11.3 Gb/s
- Ethernet, HDMI 1, PCI, SATA and USB 2.0
- Semiconductor characterization
- Signal, data and pulse/impulse integrity and pre-compliance testing



Random sampling

PicoScope 9400 Series SXRTOs use random sampling to capture high-bandwidth repetitive or clock-derived signals without the expense or jitter of a very high-speed real-time oscilloscope. They feature the industry's lowest 1.2 ps RMS intrinsic jitter for a PC oscilloscope, allowing these oscilloscopes to capture signals with minimal timing inaccuracies.

On the 25 GHz model, the transition time is 14 ps. The 16 GHz model is 22 ps and on the 5 GHz model 70 ps. All are typically typically faster than competing equivalent bandwidth models. Random sampling enables timing resolution down to 0.2 ps, 0.4 ps and 1 ps respectively.



Trigger modes

Simply feed your signal into one of the input channels.

The oscilloscopes have a DC to 2.5 GHz internal direct trigger from each input channel and 5 GHz from each channel via a divider. The 16 and 25 GHz models have an external 16 and 20 GHz prescaled trigger input respectively.

An optional clock recovery trigger is fed from the internal channel paths. With this option, clock and data signals are output on rear-panel SMA connectors.

Clock and data recovery

Clock and data recovery (CDR) is available as a factory-fit optional trigger feature on all models.

Associated with high-speed serial data applications, clock and data recovery will already be familiar to PicoScope 9300 users. While low-speed serial data can often be accompanied by its clock as a separate signal, at high speed this approach would accumulate timing skew and jitter between the clock and the data that could prevent accurate data decode. Thus high-speed data receivers will generate a new clock, and using a phase locked loop technique they will lock and align that new clock to the incoming data stream. This is the *recovered clock* and it can be used to decode and thus *recover data* accurately. We have also saved the cost of an entire clock signal path by now needing only the serial data signal.

In many applications requiring our oscilloscopes to view the data, the data generator and its clock will be close at hand and we can trigger off that clock. However, if only the data is available (at the far end of an optical fiber for instance), we will need the CDR option to recover the clock and then trigger off that instead. We may also need to use the CDR option in demanding eye and jitter measurements. This is because we want our instrument to measure as exactly as possible the signal quality that a recovered clock and data receiver will see.

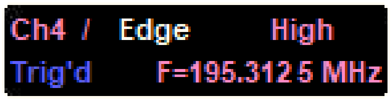
When fitted, the PicoScope 9400 CDR option can be selected as the trigger source from any input channel. Additionally, for use by other instruments or by downstream system elements, two SMA(f) outputs present recovered clock and recovered data on the rear panel.

Bandwidth limit filters

A selectable analog bandwidth limiter (100 or 450 MHz, model-dependent) on each input channel can be used to reject high frequencies and associated noise. The narrow setting can be used as an anti-alias filter in real-time sampling modes.

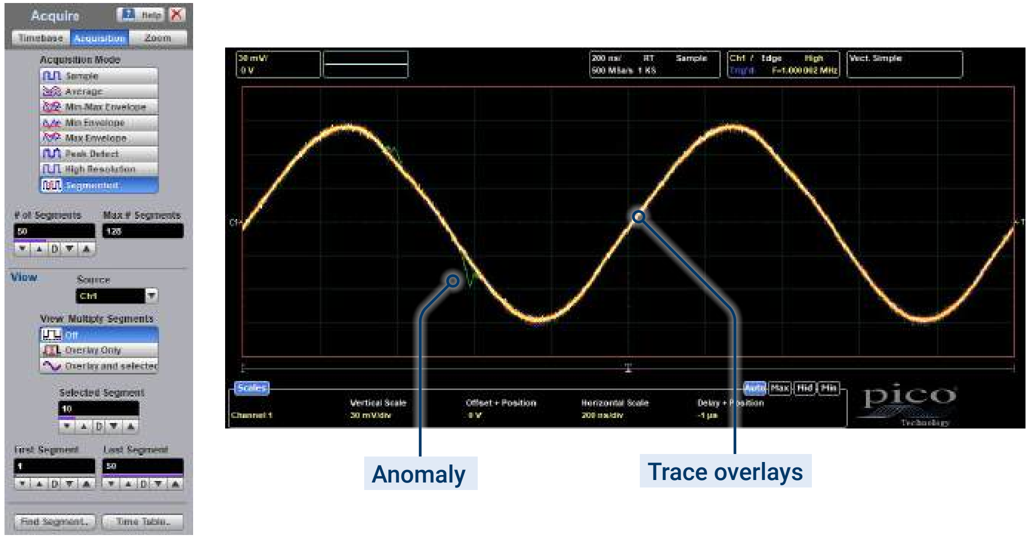
Frequency counter

A built-in fast and accurate frequency counter shows signal frequency (or period) at all times, regardless of measurement and timebase settings and with a resolution of 1 ppm.

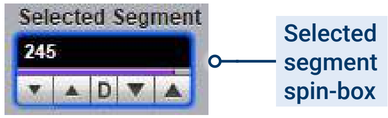


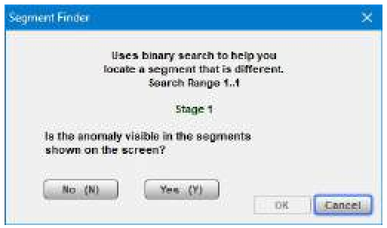
Segmented acquisition mode

Segmented acquisition mode in the **Acquire** menu partitions the available trace memory length into multiple trace lengths (segments or buffers). Up to 1024 traces can then be captured and either layered or individually selected to display on screen. This is helpful for capturing and viewing rarely occurring events.

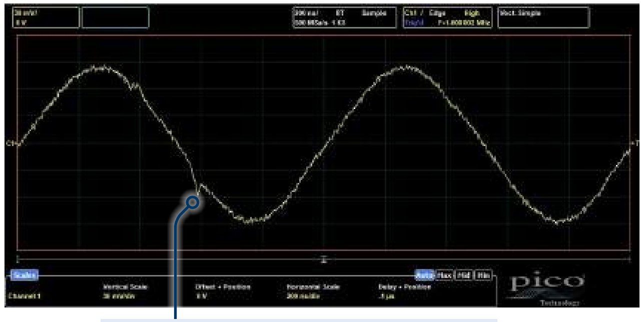


Having captured an anomalous event you can scroll through, or close gates around, an ever smaller block of overlaid traces, until the anomalous trace or traces are found. There is also a segment finder which uses a binary search method to address larger numbers of trace segments:





Segment finder



Selected segment with an anomaly

Channel deskew

The deskew variable adjusts the horizontal position (time offset) of one active channel with respect to another on the instrument display. The deskew function has a ±50 ns range. Coarse increment is 100 ps, fine increment is 10 ps. With manual or calculator data entry the increment is four significant digits or 1 ps.

Use the deskew to compensate the time offset between two or more channels. This might result from different cable or probe lengths or might allow an aligned comparison of an input and output waveshape.

Below, deskew is used to precisely align a differential pair. Addition of the traces (right half of the waveform display) allows sensitive alignment for minimum common mode.

SXRTO explained

The basic real-time oscilloscope

Real-time oscilloscopes (RTOs) are designed with a high enough sampling rate to capture a transient, non-repetitive signal with the instrument's specified analog bandwidth. This will reveal a minimum width impulse, but is far from satisfactory in revealing its shape, let alone measurements and characterization. Typical high-bandwidth RTOs exceed this sampling rate by perhaps a factor of two, achieving up to four samples per cycle, or three samples in a minimum-width impulse.

Random sampling

For signals close to or above the RTO's Nyquist limit, many RTOs can switch to a mode called random sampling. In this mode the scope collects as many samples as it can for each of many trigger events, each trigger contributing more and more samples and detail in a reconstructed waveform. Critical to alignment of these samples is a separate and precise measurement of time between each trigger and the next occurring sample clock.

After a large number of trigger events the scope has enough samples to display the waveform with the desired time resolution. This is called the effective sampling resolution (the inverse of the effective sampling rate), which is many times higher than is possible in real-time mode.

This technique relies on a random relationship between trigger events and the sampling clock, and can only be used for repetitive signals – those with relatively stable waveshape around the trigger event.

The sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope (SXRTO)

The maximum effective random-sampling rate of the PicoScope 9400 25 GHz models is 5 TS/s, with a timing resolution of 0.2 ps, which is 5000 times higher than the scope's actual sampling rate.

With an analog bandwidth of up to 25 GHz, these SXRTOs would require a sampling rate exceeeding 50 GS/s to meet Nyquist's criterion and somewhat more than this (perhaps 125 GS/s) to reveal wave and pulse shapes.

Using random sampling, the 16 GHz models give us 200 sample points in a single cycle at the scope's rated bandwidth or a generous 70 samples between 10% and 90% of its fastest transition time.

So is the SXRTO a sampling scope?

All this talk of sampling rates and sampling modes may suggest that the SXRTO is a type of sampling scope, but this is not the case. The name *sampling scope*, by convention, refers to a different kind of instrument. A sampling scope uses a programmable delay generator to take samples at regular intervals after each trigger event. The technique is called *sequential equivalent-time sampling* and is the principle behind the PicoScope 9300 Series sampling scopes. These scopes can achieve very high effective sampling rates but have two main drawbacks: they cannot capture data before the trigger event, and they require a separate trigger signal – either from an external source or from a built-in clock-recovery module.

We've compiled a table to show the differences between the types of scopes mentioned on this page. The example products are all compact 4-channel USB PicoScopes.

	Real-time scope	SXRTO (Sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope)			Sampling scope
Model	PicoScope 6426E	PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9404A-25	PicoScope 9341-25
Analog bandwidth	1 GHz	5 GHz	16 GHz	25 GHz	25 GHz
Real-time sampling?	5 GS/s	500 MS/s			1 MS/s
Sequential equivalent-time sampling?	No	No			15 TS/s
Random sampling?	NA	1 TS/s	2.5 TS/s	5 TS/s	250 MS/s
Trigger on input channel?	Yes	Yes			Up to 100 MHz bandwidth – requires external trigger or internal clock recovery option
Pre-trigger capture?	Yes	Yes			No
Vertical resolution	10 bits	12 bits			16 bits

PicoConnect® 900 Series high-frequency passive probes

The PicoConnect 900 Series is a range of minimally invasive, high-frequency passive probes, designed for microwave and gigabit applications up to 9 GHz and 18 Gb/s. They deliver unprecedented performance and flexibility at a low price and are an obvious choice to use alongside the PicoScope 9400 Series scopes.

Features of the PicoConnect 900 Series probes

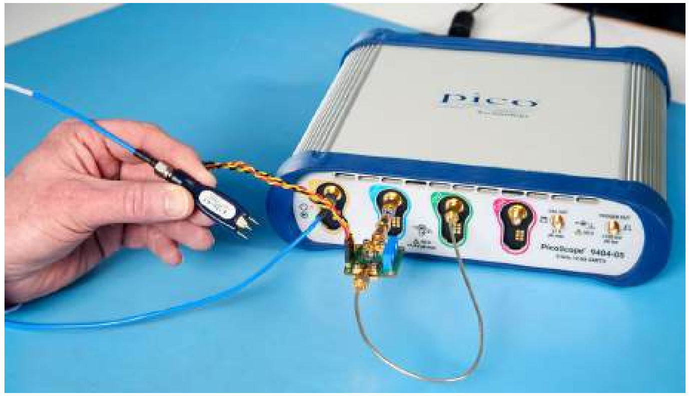
- Extremely low loading capacitance of < 0.3 pF typical, 0.4 pF upper test limit for all models
- Slim, fingertip design for accurate and steady probing or solder-in at fine scale
- Interchangeable SMA probe heads at division ratios of 5:1, 10:1 and 20:1, AC or DC coupled
- Accurate probing of high-speed transmission lines for Z_0 = 0 Ω to 100 Ω
- Class-leading uncorrected pulse/eye response and pulse/eye disturbance

The PicoConnect 910 kit includes six 4 to 5 GHz probes at the three division ratios and with AC (> 160 kHz) and DC couplings.

The PicoConnect 920 kit includes six 6 to 9 GHz gigabit probes at the three division ratios and with AC (> 160 kHz) and DC couplings.

All probes (chargeable additions) are available individually or as a kit and are supplied with precision low-loss cables, spare probe tips and a solder-in kit all within a convenient storage case.

Patent no. GB 2550398



Software

Application-configurable PicoSample 4 oscilloscope software

The PicoSample 4 workspace takes full advantage of your available single or multiple display size and resolution, allowing you to resize the window to fit any display resolution supported by Windows.

You decide how much space to give to the trace display and the measurements display, and whether to open or hide the control menus. The user interface is fully touch- or mouse-operable, with grabbing and dragging of traces, cursors, regions and parameters. In touchscreen mode, an enlarged parameter control is displayed to assist adjustments on smaller touchscreen displays.

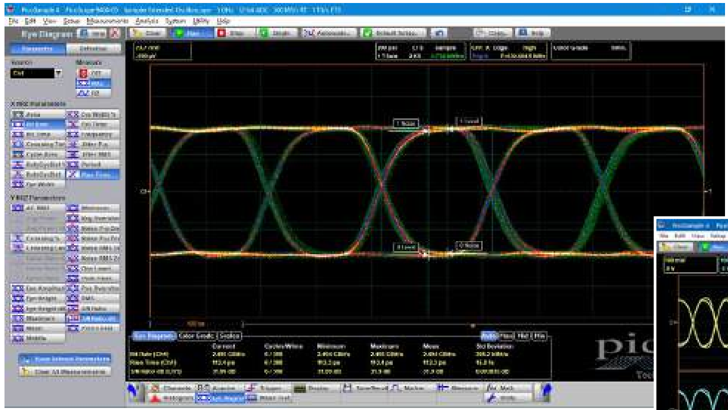
To zoom, either draw a zoom window or use the numerical zoom and offset controls. You can display up to four different zoomed views of the displayed waveforms.

“Hidden trace” icons show a live view of any channels that are not currently on the main display.

The interaction of timebase, sampling rate and capture size is normally handled automatically, but there is also an option to override this and specify the order of priority of these three parameters.

A choice of screen formats

When working with multiple traces, you can display them all on one grid or separate them into two or four grids. You can also plot signals in XY mode with or without additional voltage-time grids. The persistence display modes use color-contouring or shading to show statistical variations in the signal. Trace display can be in either dots-only or vector format and all these display settings can be independent, trace by trace. Custom trace labeling is also available.



PicoSample 4 software

The PicoSample 4 software interface provides access to commands that control all of the instrument's features and functions.

Display area
View live, reference and math waveforms. Drag waveforms to reposition them and drag or draw zoom windows. You can drag markers, bounds and thresholds to configure measurements on the screen. On-screen controls can be hidden to increase trace area.

System controls
Select whether the oscilloscope is running or stopped. Other buttons allow you to reset the oscilloscope to default status, **Autoscale** or erase waveforms from the display.

Status area
Displays acquisition status, mode and number of acquisitions. Also trigger status, date, time and a quick reference to record length and horizontal parameters.

Histogram window
Determines which part of the database is used to analyze and display the histogram (in red). You can set the size and position of this window within the horizontal and vertical scaling limits of the oscilloscope.

Main menu
Provides access to commands that control all instrument features and functions.

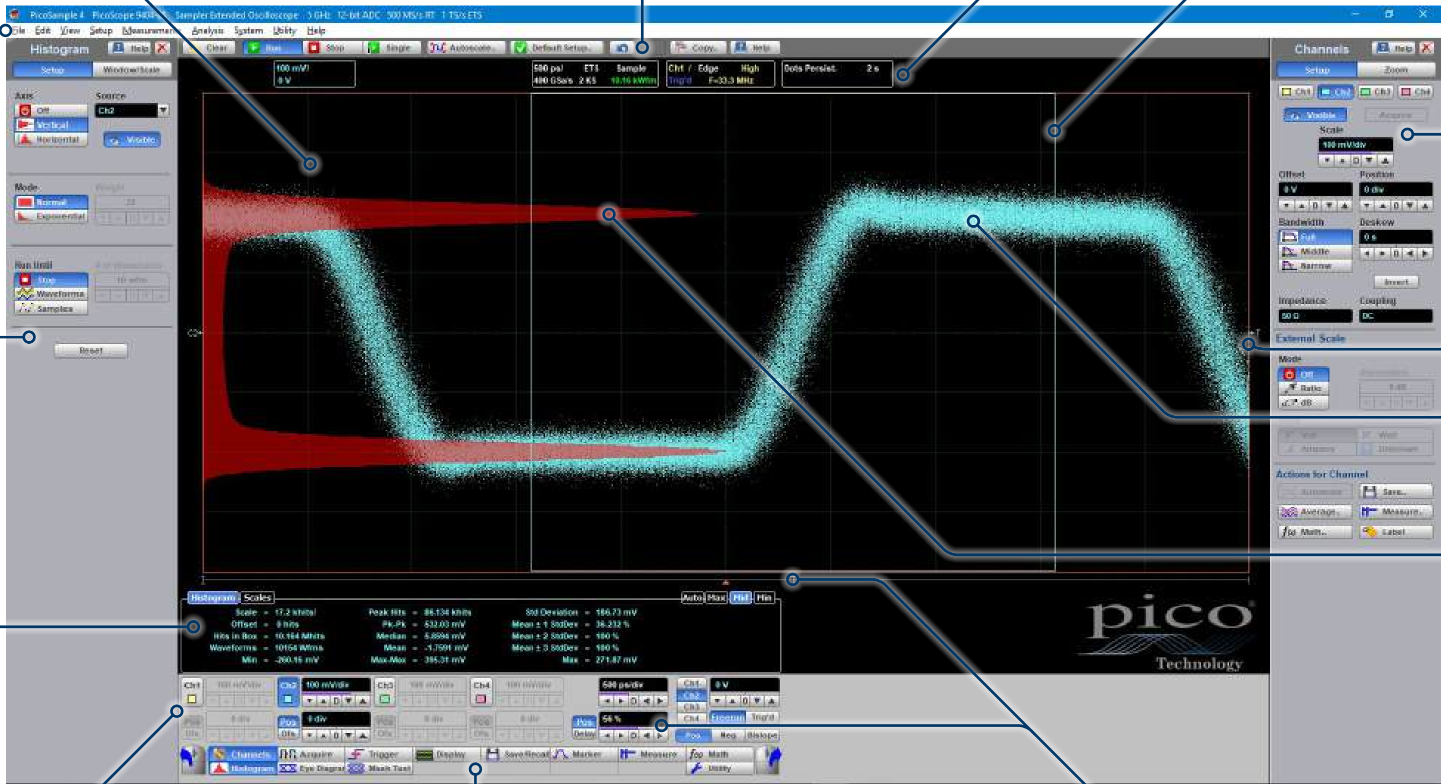
Left side menu
Left-click with your mouse, or tap a button on the **Toolbar** using a touch screen, to add the specified menu to the left side menu area.

Measurement area
Allows you to view measurement results within the following scrolling tabs:

- Scales
- Color grade
- Marker
- Measure
- Histogram
- Eye diagram
- Mask test

Resize the display area using the **Auto**, **Max**, **Min** and **Mid** buttons to show as much or as little data as you require.

Permanent controls
The most common functions that affect the waveform display.



Right side menu
Right-click, or long-touch on a touch screen, a button on the **Toolbar** to add the specified menu to the right side menu area.

Trigger level
Click or tap and drag the **T** icon or use the **Trigger position** control to change the trigger level for the selected trigger source.

Waveform

Vertical histogram
Both horizontal and vertical (illustrated) histograms with periodically updated measurements allow statistical distributions to be analyzed and displayed over a user-defined region of the signal.

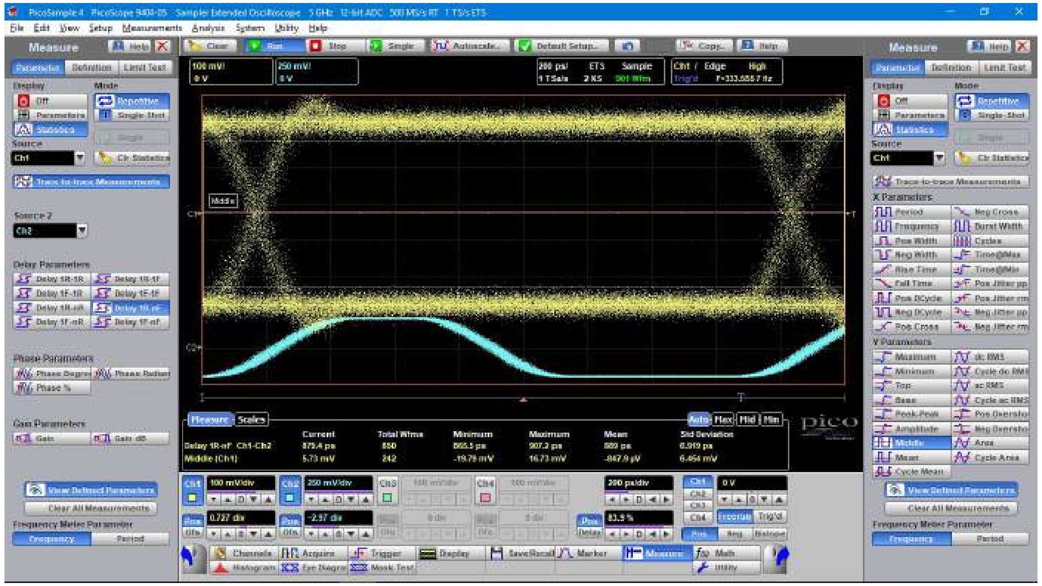
Toolbar
12 buttons to select and set-up oscilloscope operating modes: **Channels**, **Acquire**, **Trigger** and **Display**. You can also set up and execute waveform measurements: **Marker**, **Measure**, **Histogram** and **Eye Diagram**, control file management tasks (**Save/Recall**) and perform waveform analysis (**Math** and **Mask Test**). In addition you can set up and execute instrument calibration and use the demonstration mode (**Utility**).

Trigger position
This **T** icon represents the trigger position. You can move it by adjusting the **Trigger position** control.

Measurements

Standard waveforms and eye parameters

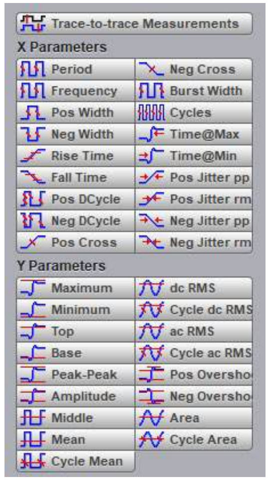
The PicoScope 9400 Series oscilloscopes quickly measure well over 40 standard waveforms and over 70 eye parameters, either for the whole waveform or gated between markers. The markers can also make on-screen ruler measurements, so you don't need to count graticules or estimate the waveform's position. Up to ten simultaneous measurements are possible. The measurements conform to IEEE standard definitions, but you can edit them for non-standard thresholds and reference levels using the advanced menu, or by dragging the on-screen thresholds and levels. You can apply limit tests to up to four measured parameters.



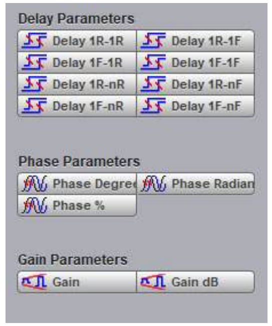
Waveform measurements with statistics

Waveform parameters can be measured in both X and Y axes including X period, frequency, negative or positive cross and jitter. In the Y axis measurements such as max, min, DC RMS and cycle mean are available. Measurements can be within a single trace or trace-to-trace such as phase, delay and gain.

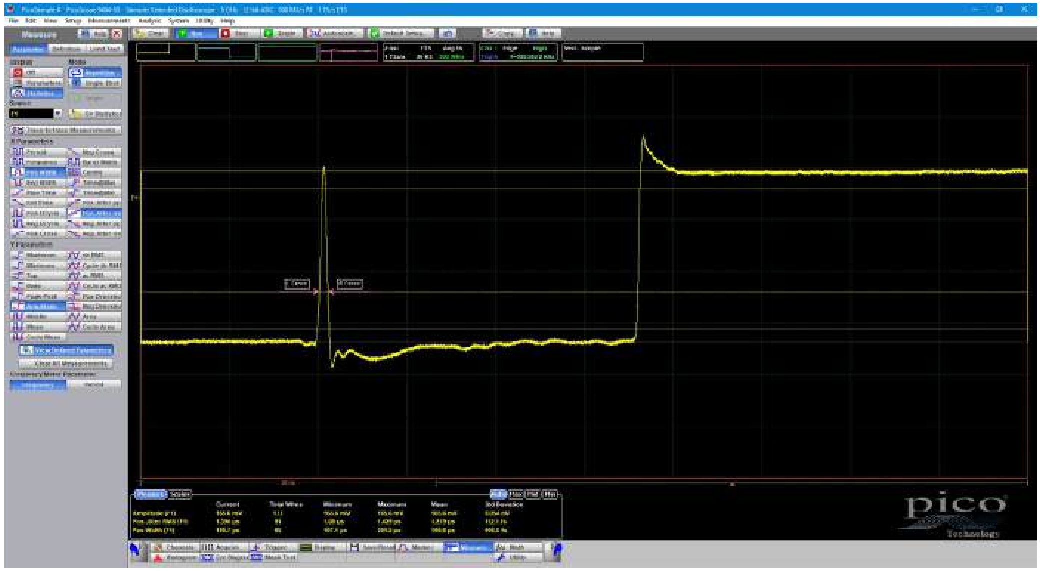
Selection of a measurement parameter displays its values, thresholds and bounds on the main display.



Single-trace measurements

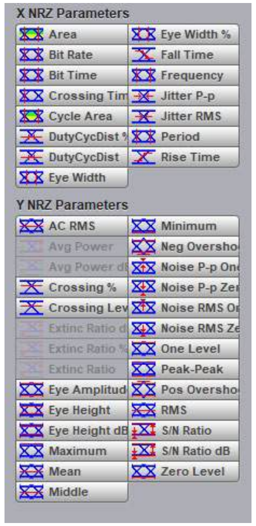


Trace-to-trace measurements



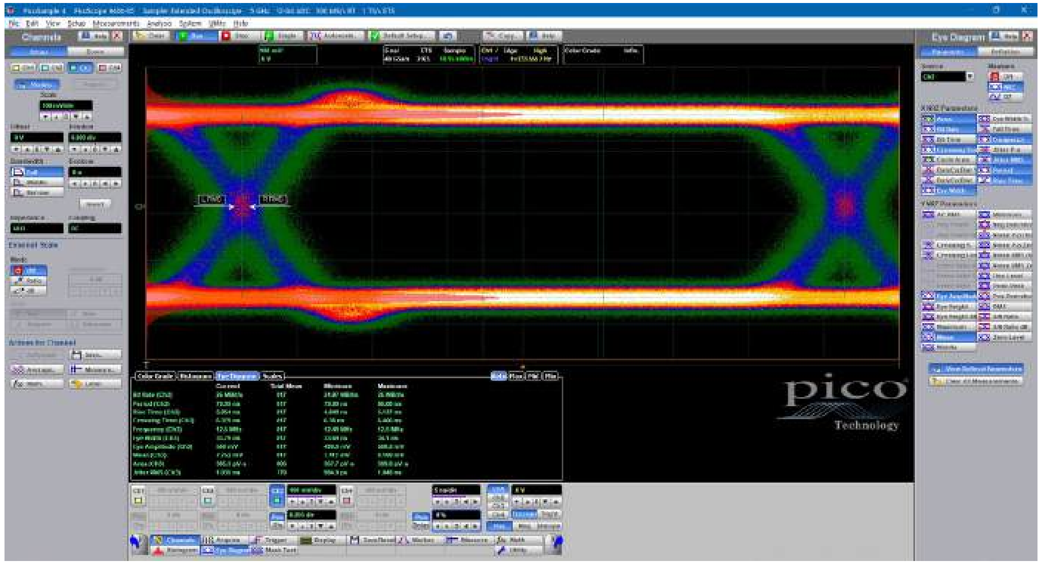
Eye diagram measurements

The PicoScope 9400 Series scopes quickly measure more than 70 fundamental parameters used to characterize non-return-to-zero (NRZ) signals and return-to-zero (RZ) signals.

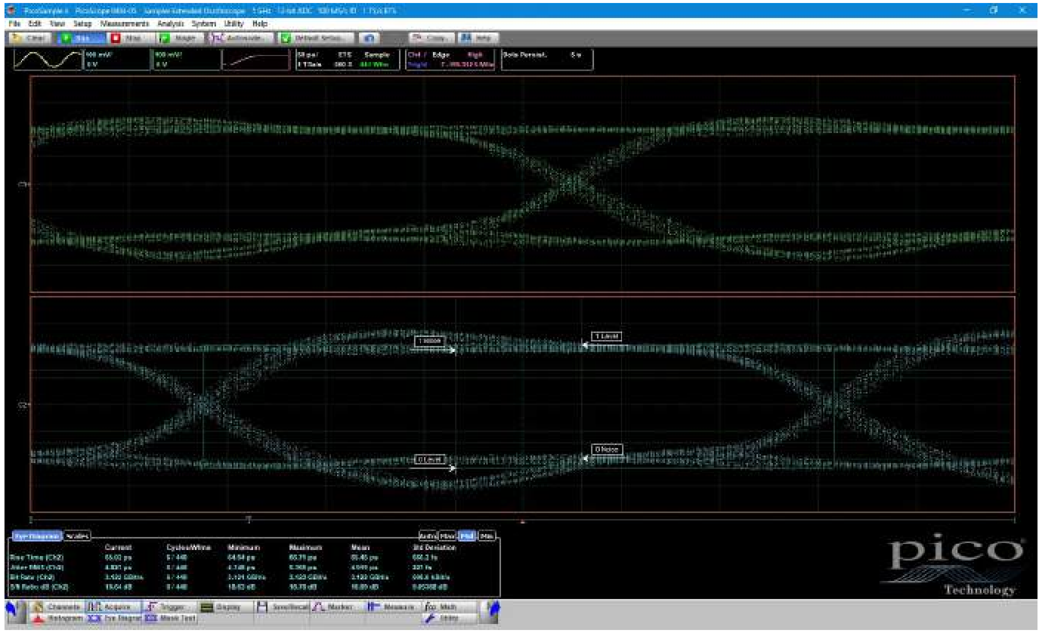


Eye diagram analysis can display data including: bit rate, period, crossing time, frequency, eye width, eye amplitude, mean, area and jitter RMS. Also shown on the graph are left and right RMS jitter markers. These measurements are selectable from within the Eye Diagram side menu and are listed on screen below the graph.

The measurement points and levels used to generate each parameter can optionally be drawn on the trace.

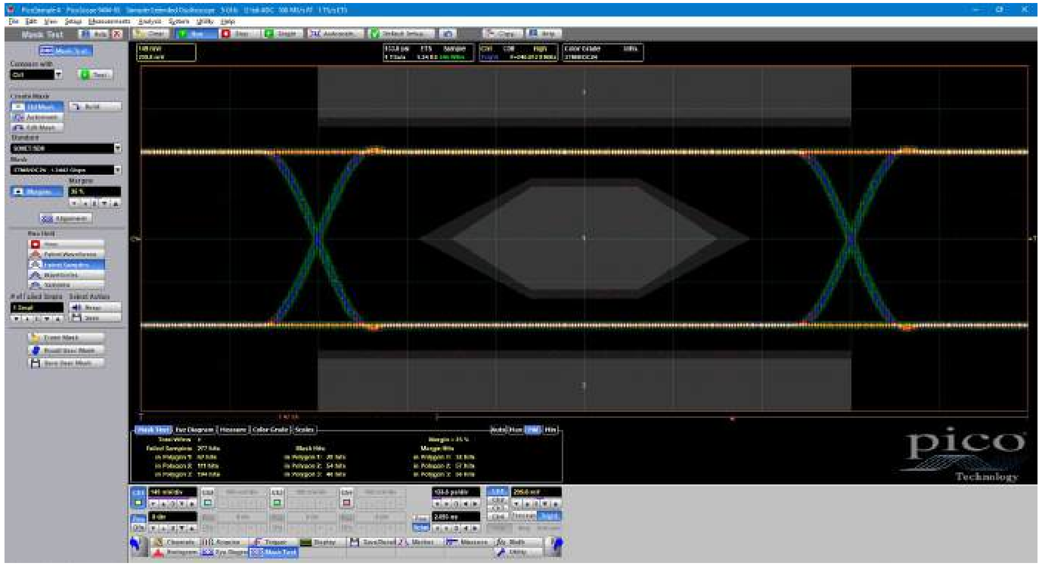


Eye-diagram analysis can be made even more powerful with the addition of mask testing, as described later.



Measurement thresholds and bounds are displayed for the last selected measurement parameter.

Mask testing



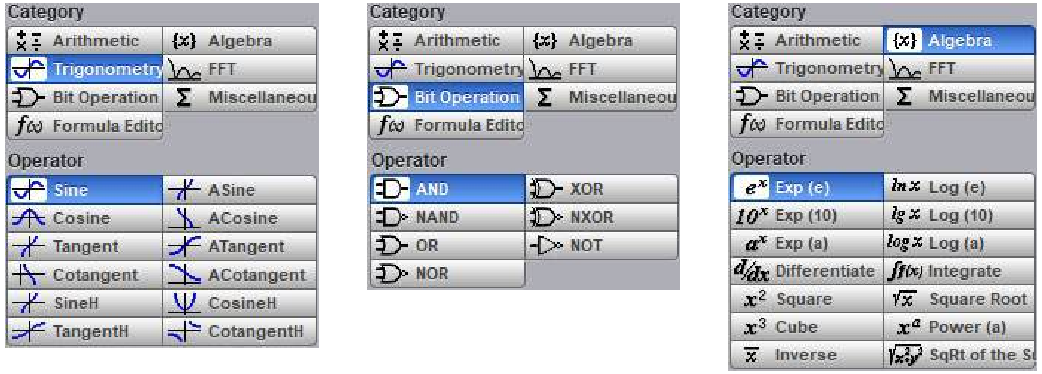
PicoSample 4 has a built-in library of over 130 masks for testing data eyes. It can count or capture mask hits or route them to an alarm or acquisition control. You can stress-test against a mask using a specified margin, and locally compile or edit masks.

There's a choice of gray-scale and color-graded display modes, and a histogramming feature, all of which aid in analyzing noise and jitter in eye diagrams. There is also a statistical display showing a failure count for both the original mask and the margin.

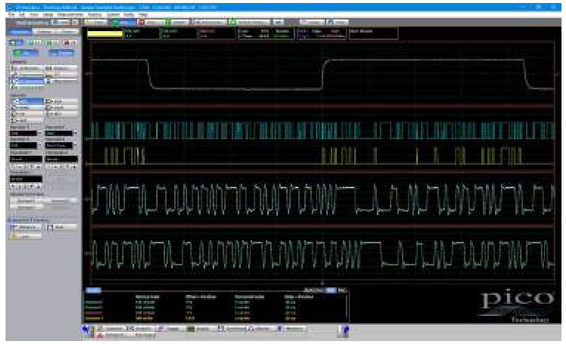
The extensive menu of built-in test waveforms is invaluable for checking your mask test setup before using it on live signals.

Mask test features	Masks	Number of masks		
		9404-05 9402-05	9404-16 9402-16	9404A-25
• Standard predefined mask	SONET/SDH	8	15	23
• Automask	Ethernet	7		19
• Mask saved on disk	Fibre Channel	23	30	
• Create new mask	PCI Express	29	41	
• Edit any mask	InfiniBand	12	15	20
	XAUI	4		
	RapidIO	9		
	Serial ATA	24		
	ITU G.703	14		
	ANSI T1.102	7		

Powerful mathematical analysis



The PicoScope 9400 Series scopes support up to four simultaneous mathematical combinations or functional transformations of acquired waveforms.

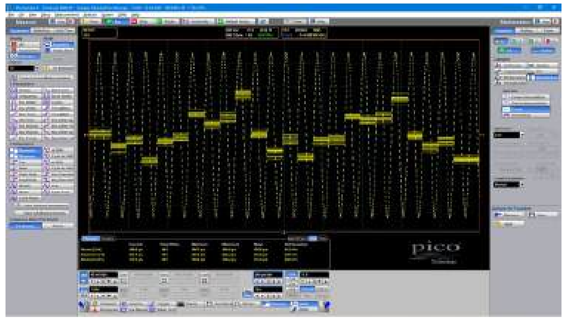


You can select any of the mathematical functions to operate on either one or two sources. All functions can operate on live waveforms, waveform memories or even other functions. There is also a comprehensive equation editor for creating custom functions of any combination of source waveforms.

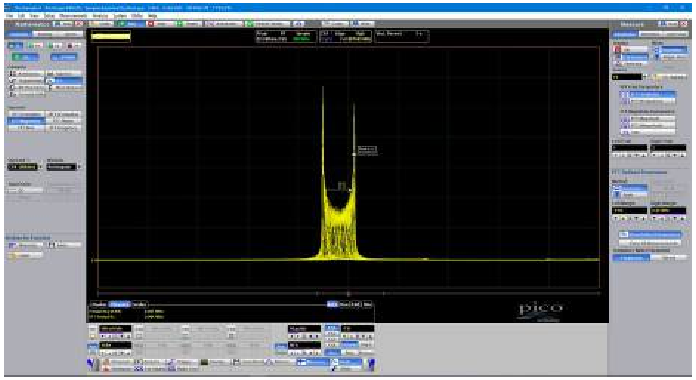
- Choose from 60 math functions, or create your own.
- Add, subtract, multiply, divide, invert, absolute, exponent, logarithm, differentiate, integrate, inverse, FFT, interpolation, smoothing, trending and boolean bit operation.

Trending

Trending allows you to plot a measured time parameter, such as pulse width, period or transition time as an additional trace.

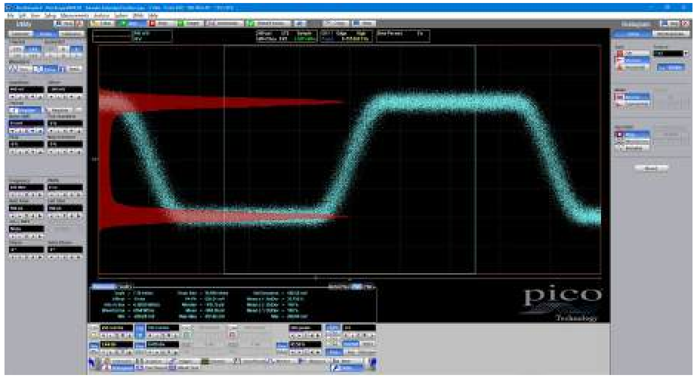


FFT analysis



All PicoScope 9400 Series oscilloscopes can calculate real, imaginary and complex Fast Fourier and Inverse Fast Fourier Transforms of input signals using a range of windowing functions. The results can be further processed using the math functions. FFTs are useful for finding crosstalk and distortion problems, adjusting filter circuits, testing system impulse responses and identifying and locating noise and interference sources.

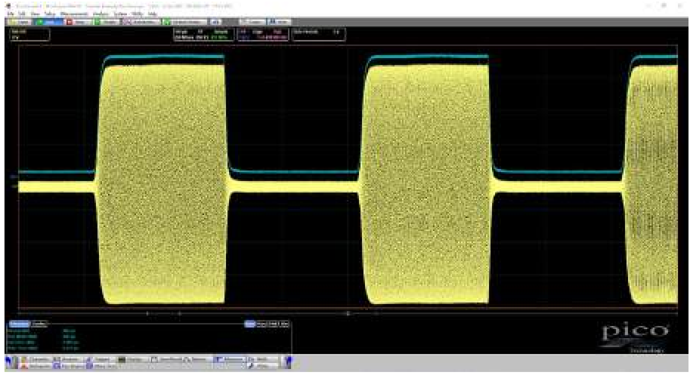
Histogram analysis



Behind the powerful measurement and display capabilities of the 9400 Series lies a fast, efficient data histogram capability. A powerful visualization and analysis tool in its own right, the histogram is a probability graph that shows the distribution of acquired data from a source within a user-definable window.

Histograms can be constructed on waveforms on either the vertical or horizontal axes. The most common use for a vertical histogram is measuring and characterizing noise and pulse parameters. A horizontal histogram is typically used to measure and characterize jitter.

Envelope acquisition



Pulsed RF carriers lie at the heart of our modern communications infrastructures, yet the shape, aberrations and timings of the final carrier pulse (at an antenna, for example) can be challenging to measure. If we choose demodulation, we are subject to the limitations of the demodulator; its bandwidth and distortions.

Envelope acquisition mode allows waveform acquisition and display showing the peak values of repeated acquisitions over a period of time.

Shown above on a PicoScope 9404-05 SXRTO is a real-time capture of pulsed amplitude 2.4 GHz carrier.

The yellow trace is an alias of the 2.4 GHz carrier displayed at a timebase of 100 µs/div. The blue trace, offset slightly for clarity, is a **Max Envelope** capture of the yellow trace.

The enveloped waveform shows the maximum excursions of the carrier envelope and its pulse parameters can then be measured (bottom left of the image).

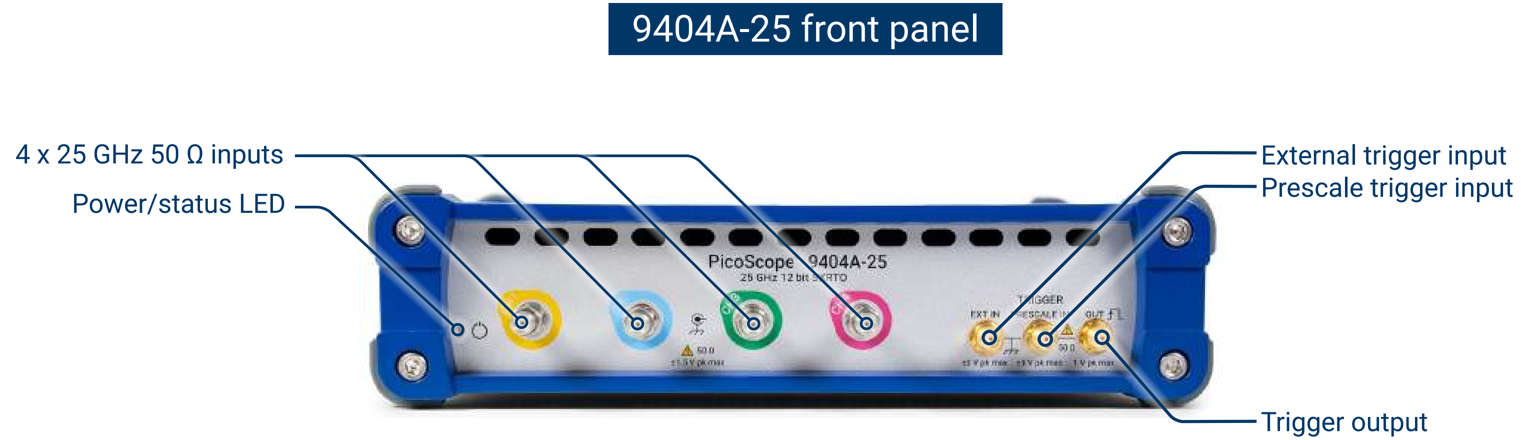
This measurement is limited by the maximum real-time sampling rate of the SXRTO (500 MS/s) and so has a Nyquist demodulation bandwidth of 250 MHz. Three other channels on the oscilloscope remain available to monitor, for example, modulating data and power supply voltages or currents feeding to the sourcing RF power amplifier.

Software development kit (SDK)

The PicoSample 4 software can operate as a standalone oscilloscope program or under ActiveX remote control. The ActiveX control conforms to the Windows COM interface standard so that you can embed it in your own software. Unlike more complex driver-based programming methods, ActiveX commands are text strings that are easy to create in any programming environment. Programming examples are provided in Visual Basic (VB.NET), MATLAB, LabVIEW and Delphi, but you can use any programming language or standard that supports the COM interface, including JavaScript and C. National Instruments LabVIEW drivers are also available. All the functions of the PicoScope 9400 and the PicoSample software are accessible remotely.

We supply a comprehensive programmer's guide that details every function of the ActiveX control. The SDK can control the oscilloscope over the USB or (on PicoScope 9404 models) the LAN port.

PicoScope 9404A models: inputs, outputs and indicators



Power/status/trigger LED: Green under normal operation. Also indicates connection progress and trigger.

Channel inputs: CH1 to CH4. You can enable any number of channels without affecting the sampling rate; only the capture memory (250 kS) is shared between the enabled channels.

EXT IN: External direct trigger (up to 5 GHz)

PRESCALE: 20 GHz external prescaled trigger

TRIGGER OUT: Can be used to synchronize an external device to the PicoScope 9404A's rising edge, falling edge and end of holdoff triggers.

USB: The USB 2.0 port (also compatible with USB 3.0) is used to connect the oscilloscope to the PC. If no USB host is found, the oscilloscope tries to connect through the LAN port.

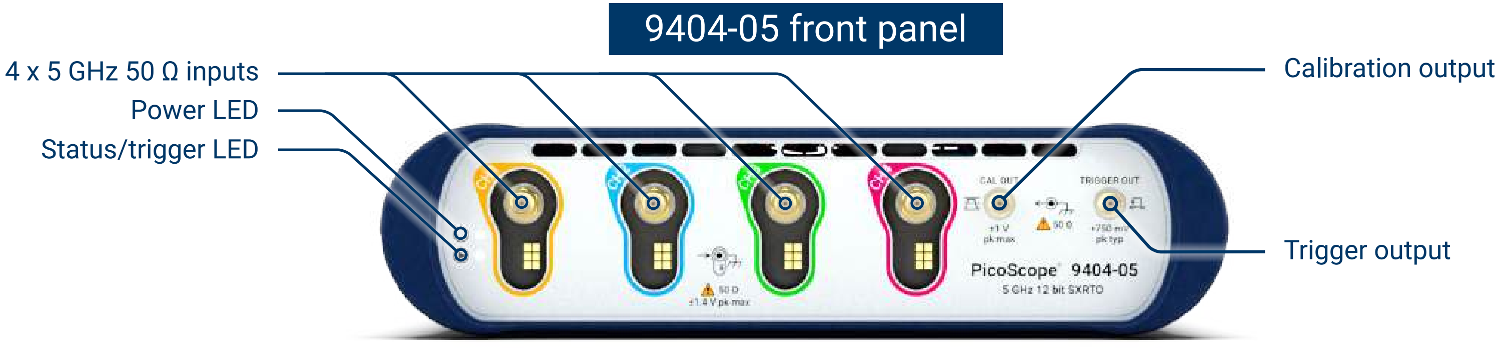
LAN: LAN settings must be supplied initially by connecting to the USB port. Once configured, the oscilloscope uses the LAN port if no USB host is detected.

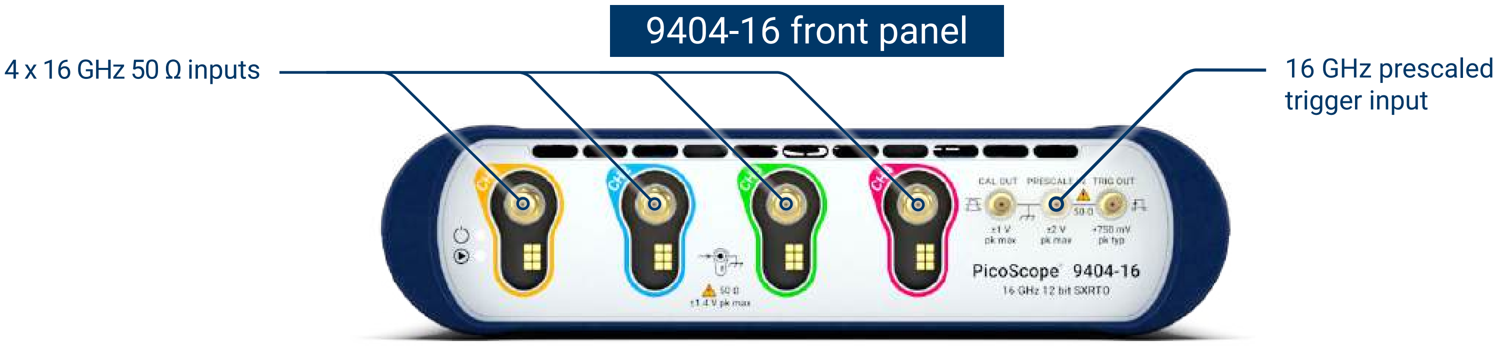
One of up to eight PicoScope 9400 units can be addressed from the PicoSample 4 software.

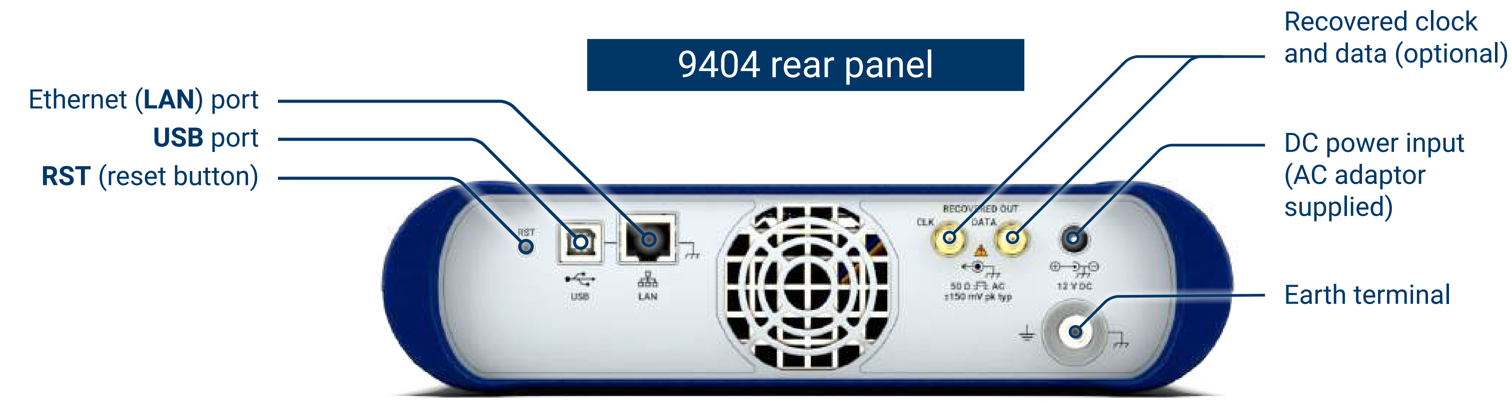
CLK & DATA: Recovered clock and data from the currently selected trigger source and the built-in clock recovery module (optional).

12 V DC: Power input. Use only the earthed mains adaptor supplied with the oscilloscope.

PicoScope 9404 models: inputs, outputs and indicators







Power LED: Green under normal operation.

Status/trigger LED: Indicates connection progress and trigger.

Channel inputs: CH1 to CH4. You can enable any number of channels without affecting the sampling rate; only the capture memory (250 kS) is shared between the enabled channels.

CAL OUT: Built-in calibrator output provides a DC, 1 kHz or variable frequency square wave output. This can be used to verify the scope's inputs.

TRIGGER OUT: Can be used to synchronize an external device to the PicoScope 9404's rising edge, falling edge and end of holdoff triggers.

PRESCALE: 16 GHz external prescaled trigger (16 GHz model only).

RST: reset button.

USB: The USB 2.0 port is used to connect the oscilloscope to the PC. If no USB host is found, the oscilloscope tries to connect through the LAN port.

LAN: LAN settings must be supplied initially by connecting to the USB port. Once configured, the oscilloscope uses the LAN port if no USB host is detected.

One of up to eight PicoScope 9400 units can be addressed from the PicoSample 4 software.

CLK & DATA: Recovered clock and data from the currently selected trigger source and the built-in clock recovery module (optional).

12 V DC: Power input. Use only the earthed mains adaptor supplied with the oscilloscope.

PicoScope 9402 models: inputs, outputs and indicators

9402-05 front panel

Power LED: Green under normal operation.

Status/trigger LED: Indicates connection progress and trigger.

Channel inputs: CH1 and CH2. You can enable either or both channels without affecting the sampling rate; only the capture memory (250 kS) is shared between the enabled channels.

PRESCALE: 16 GHz external prescaled trigger (16 GHz model only).

9402-16 front panel

9402 rear panel

RST: reset button.

USB: The USB 2.0 port is used to connect the oscilloscope to the PC.

CLK & DATA: Recovered clock and data from the currently selected trigger source and the built-in clock recovery module (optional).

12 V DC: Power input. Use only the earthed mains adaptor supplied with the oscilloscope.

PicoScope 9400 specifications

		PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
Vertical						
Number of input channels		4	2	4	2	4
		All channels are identical and digitized simultaneously				
Analog bandwidth (−3 dB)[†]	* Full bandwidth	DC to 5 GHz		DC to 16 GHz		DC to 25 GHz
	Middle bandwidth	DC to 450 MHz	N/A	DC to 450 MHz	N/A	N/A
	Narrow bandwidth	DC to 100 MHz	DC to 450 MHz	DC to 100 MHz	DC to 450 MHz	DC to 18 GHz
Passband flatness		Full: ±1 dB to 3 GHz		±1 dB to 5 GHz		±1 dB to 4 GHz
Calculated rise time (Tr), typical		Calculated from the bandwidth: 10% to 90%: calculated from Tr = 0.35/BW; 20% to 80%: calculated from Tr = 0.25/BW				
	Full bandwidth	10% to 90%: ≤ 70 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 50 ps		10% to 90%: ≤ 21.9 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 15.6 ps		10% to 90%: ≤ 14 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 10 ps
	Middle bandwidth	10% to 90%: ≤ 780 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 560 ps	N/A	10% to 90%: ≤ 780 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 560 ps	N/A	
	Narrow bandwidth	10% to 90%: ≤ 3.5 ns 20% to 80%: ≤ 2.5 ns	10% to 90%: ≤ 780 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 560 ps	10% to 90%: ≤ 3.5 ns 20% to 80%: ≤ 2.5 ns	10% to 90%: ≤ 780 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 560 ps	10% to 90%: ≤ 19.5 ps 20% to 80%: ≤ 13.9 ps
Step response, typical	Full bandwidth	Overshoot: < 8%. Ringing: ±6% to 3 ns, ±4% from 3 ns to 10 ns, ±3% from 10 ns to 100 ns, ±2% from 100 ns to 400 ns, ±1% after 400 ns.		N/A		
	Middle bandwidth	Overshoot: < 6%. Ringing: ±4% to 10 ns, ±3% from 10 ns to 100 ns, ±2% from 100 ns to 400 ns, ±1% after 400 ns.				
	Narrow bandwidth	Overshoot: < 5%. Ringing: ±5% to 20 ns, ±3% from 20 ns to 100 ns, ±2% from 100 ns to 400 ns, ±1% after 400 ns.				
RMS noise	* Full bandwidth	1.8 mV, maximum, 1.6 mV, typical		2.4 mV, maximum, 2.2 mV, typical		3.1 mV, maximum, 2.9 mV, typical
	Middle bandwidth	0.8 mV, maximum, 0.65 mV typical	N/A	0.8 mV, maximum, 0.65 mV typical	N/A	N/A
	Narrow bandwidth	0.6 mV, maximum, 0.45 mV typical	0.8 mV, maximum, 0.65 mV typical	0.6 mV, maximum, 0.45 mV typical	0.8 mV, maximum, 0.65 mV typical	2.7 mV, maximum, 2.5 mV, typical
Scale factors (sensitivity)		10 mV/div to 250 mV/div.				10 mV/div to 200 mV/div.
		Adjustable in a 10-12.5-15-20-25-30-40-50-60-80-100-125-150-200-250 mV/div sequence. Also adjustable in 1% fine increments or better. With manual or calculator data entry the increment is 0.1 mV/div.				
*** DC gain accuracy**		±2% of full scale (±1.5% typical)				
Position range		±4 divisions from center screen				
DC offset range		Adjustable from −1 V to +1 V in 10 mV increments (coarse) or 2 mV increments (fine).				Adjustable from −800 mV to +800 mV.
		Manual or calculator data entry: increment is 0.01 mV for offset −99.9 to +99.9 mV, and 0.1 mV for offset −999.9 to +999.9 mV. Referenced to the center of display graticule.				
*** Offset accuracy**		±2 mV ±2% of offset setting (±1 mV ±1% typical)				
Operating input voltage		±800 mV				
Vertical zoom and position		For all input channels, waveform memories, or functions Vertical factor: 0.01 to 100 Vertical position: ±800 divisions maximum of zoomed waveform				

	PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
Channel-to-channel crosstalk (channel isolation)	≥ 50 dB (316:1) for input frequency DC to 1 GHz ≥ 40 dB (100:1) for input frequency > 1 GHz to 3 GHz				
	≥ 36 dB (63:1) for input frequency > 3 GHz to ≤ 5 GHz		≥ 36 dB (63:1) for input frequency > 3 GHz to ≤ 16 GHz		≥ 36 dB (63:1) for input frequency > 16 GHz to ≤ 25 GHz
Delay between channels	≤ 10 ps, typical, between any two channels, full bandwidth, random sampling				
ADC resolution	12 bits				
Hardware vertical resolution	0.4 mV/LSB without averaging				
Overvoltage protection	±1.4 V (DC + AC peak)				±1.5 V (DC + AC peak)
* Input impedance	(50 ±1.5) Ω. (50 ±1) Ω, typical				
Input match	Reflections for 70 ps rise time: 10% or less		Reflections for 50 ps rise time: 10% or less		Reflections for 20 ps rise time: 10% or less.
Input coupling	DC				
Input connectors	SMA female				2.92 mm (K) female (compatible with SMA)
Internal probe power	6.0 W total maximum with PSU as supplied.	N/A	6.0 W total maximum with PSU as supplied.	N/A	
Probe power per probe	3.3 V: 100 mA maximum 12 V: 500 mA maximum to total probe power stated above.		3.3 V: 100 mA maximum 12 V: 500 mA maximum to total probe power stated above.		
Attenuation					
Attenuation factors may be entered to scale the oscilloscope for external attenuators connected to the channel inputs.					
Range	0.0001:1 to 1 000 000:1				
Units	Ratio or dB				
Scale	Volt, Watt, Ampere, or unknown				
Horizontal					
Timebase	Internal timebase common to all input channels.				
Timebase range (Full horizontal scale is 10 divisions)	50 ps/div to 1000 s/div		20 ps/div to 1000 s/div		10 ps/div to 1000 s/div
Real-time sampling	10 ns/div to 1000 s/div				
Random equivalent time sampling	50 ps/div to 5 μs/div		20 ps/div to 5 μs/div		10 ps/div to 5 μs/div
Roll	100 ms/div to 1000 s/div				
Segmented	Total number of segments: 2 to 1024. Rearm time between segments: <1 μs (trigger hold-off setting dependent)				
Horizontal zoom and position	For all input channels, waveform memories, or functions Horizontal factor: From 1 to 2000 Horizontal position: From 0% to 100% non-zoomed waveform				
Timebase clock accuracy	Frequency: 500 MHz				
Initial set tolerance @ 25 °C ±3 °C	±5 ppm				±0.5 ppm
Overall frequency stability over operating temperature range	±15 ppm				±2 ppm
Aging (over 10 years @ 25 °C)	±7 ppm				±3 ppm
Timebase resolution (with random sampling)	1 ps		0.4 ps		0.2 ps

		PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
*** Delta time measurement accuracy**		±(15 ppm * reading + 0.1% * screen width + 5 ps)				± (0.5 ppm * reading + 0.1% * screen width + 2 ps).
Pre-trigger delay		Record length / current sampling rate maximum at zero variable delay time				
Post-trigger delay		0 to 4.28 s. Coarse increment is one horizontal scale division, fine increment is 0.1 horizontal scale division, manual or calculator increment is 0.01 horizontal scale division.				
Channel-to-channel deskew range		±50 ns range. Coarse increment is 100 ps, fine is 10 ps. With manual or calculator data entry the increment is four significant digits or 1 ps.				
Acquisition						
Sampling modes	Real-time	Captures all of the sample points used to reconstruct a waveform during a single trigger event				
	Random	Acquires sample points over several trigger events, requiring the input waveform to be repetitive				
	Roll	Acquisition data is displayed in a rolling fashion starting from the right side of the display and continuing to the left side of the display (while the acquisition is running)				
Maximum sampling rate	Real-time	500 MS/s per channel simultaneously				
	Random	Up to 1 TS/s or 1 ps trigger placement resolution		Up to 2.5 TS/s or 0.4 ps trigger placement resolution.		Up to 5 TS/s or 0.2 ps trigger placement resolution.
Record length		Real-time sampling: From 50 S/ch to 250 kS/ch for one channel, to 125 kS/ch for two channels, to 50 kS/ch for three and four channels. Random sampling: From 500 S/ch to 250 kS/ch for one channel, to 125 kS/ch for two channels, to 50 kS/ch for three and four channels.				
Duration at highest real-time sampling rate		0.5 ms for one channel, 0.25 ms for two channels, 0.125 ms for three and four channels				
Acquisition modes	Sample (normal)	Acquires first sample in decimation interval and displays results without further processing				
	Average	Average value of samples in decimation interval. Number of waveforms for average: 2 to 4096.				
	Envelope	Envelope of acquired waveforms. Minimum, Maximum or both Minimum and Maximum values acquired over one or more acquisitions. Number of acquisitions is from 2 to 4096 in ×2 sequence and continuously.				
	Peak detect	Largest and smallest sample in decimation interval. Minimum pulse width: 1/(sampling rate) or 2 ns @ 50 µs/div or faster for single channel.				
	High resolution	Averages all samples taken during an acquisition interval to create a record point. This average results in a higher-resolution, lower-bandwidth waveform. Resolution can be expanded to 12.5 bits or more, up to 16 bits.				
	Segmented	Number of segments: 1 to 1024, rearm time: < 3 µs or user defined hold-off time, whichever is larger (minimum time between trigger events). User can view selected segment, overlaid segments or selected plus overlay. Search segments: step through, gated block and binary search. Segments are delta and absolute time-stamped.				
Trigger						
Trigger sources		Internal from any of four channels	Internal from any of two channels, External Direct	Internal from any of four channels, External Prescaled	Internal from any of two channels, External Direct, External Prescaled	Internal from any of four channels, External Direct, External Prescaled
Trigger mode	Freerun	Triggers automatically but not synchronized to the input in absence of trigger event.				
	Normal (triggered)	Requires trigger event for oscilloscope to trigger.				
	Single	Software button that triggers only once on a trigger event. Not suitable for random sampling.				
Trigger holdoff mode		Time or random				
Trigger holdoff range		Holdoff by time: Adjustable from 500 ns to 15 s in a 1-2-5-10 sequence or in 4 ns fine increments. Random: This mode varies the trigger holdoff from one acquisition to another by randomizing the time value between triggers. The randomized time values can be between the values specified in the Min Holdoff and Max Holdoff.				
Internal trigger						
Trigger style		**Edge:** Triggers on a rising and falling edge of any source within frequency range DC to 2.5 GHz. **Divide:** The trigger source is divided down four times (/4) before being applied to the trigger system. Maximum trigger frequency 5 GHz.				
		Clock recovery (optional): 6.5 Mb/s to 5 Gb/s		Clock recovery (optional): 6.5 Mb/s to 8 Gb/s		Clock recovery (optional): 6.5 Mb/s to 11.3 Gb/s

		PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
Bandwidth and sensitivity	Low sensitivity	100 mV p-p DC to 100 MHz increasing linearly from 100 mV p-p at 100 MHz to 200 mV p-p at 5 GHz. Pulse Width: 100 ps @ 200 mV p-p typical				
	*High sensitivity	30 mV p-p DC to 100 MHz increasing linearly from 30 mV p-p at 100 MHz to 70 mV p-p at 5 GHz. Pulse Width: 100 ps @ 70 mV p-p.				
Level range		−1 V to +1 V in 10 mV increments (coarse). Also adjustable in fine increments of 1 mV.				
Edge trigger slope		**Positive**: Triggers on rising edge **Negative**: Triggers on falling edge **Bi-slope**: Triggers on both edges of the signal				
*** RMS jitter**		Combined trigger and interpolator jitter				
		Edge and divided trigger: 2 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum				1.5 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum 1.2 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, typical
		Clock recovery trigger (optional): 2 ps + 1.0% of unit interval + 0.1 ppm delay, maximum				
Coupling		DC				
External prescaled trigger						
Coupling		N/A		50 Ω, AC coupled, fixed level zero volts		
***Bandwidth and sensitivity**				200 mV p-p from 1 GHz to 16 GHz (sine wave input)		200 mV p-p from 1 GHz to 20 GHz
***RMS jitter**				2 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum.		1.5 ps, maximum, 1.2 ps, typical
				For trigger input slope > 2 V/ns. Combined trigger and interpolator jitter.		
Prescaler ratio				Divided by 8, fixed		
Maximum safe input voltage				±3 V (DC + AC peak)		
Input connector				SMA(f)		

		PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
External direct trigger						
Style	Edge	N/A	Triggers on a rising and falling edge of any source from DC to 2.5 GHz.	N/A	Same as 9402-05	
	Divide		Trigger source divided by 4 before input to the trigger system. Maximum trigger frequency 5 GHz.			
	Clock recovery (optional)		6.5 Mb/s to 5 Gb/s		6.5 Mb/s to 8 Gb/s	6.5 Mb/s to 11.3 Gb/s
Coupling			DC		DC	
Bandwidth and sensitivity	* Low sensitivity		100 mV p-p DC to 100 MHz. Increasing linearly from 100 mV p-p at 100 MHz to 200 mV p-p at 5 GHz. Pulse width: 100 ps @ 200 mV p-p typical.		Same as 9402-05	
	High sensitivity		30 mV p-p DC to 100 MHz. Increasing linearly from 30 mV p-p at 100 MHz to 70 mV p-p at 5 GHz. Pulse width: 100 ps @ 70 mV p-p.			
Level range			−1 V to 1 V. 10 mV coarse increments. 1 mV fine increments.			
Slope			Rising, falling, bi-slope			
*** RMS jitter, edge and divided**			2 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum		Same as 9402-05	1.5 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum. 1.2 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, typical.
RMS jitter, clock recovery (optional)			2 ps + 1.0% of unit interval + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum		Same as 9402-05	
Maximum safe input voltage			±3 V (DC + AC peak)			
Input connector			SMA(f)			
Display						
Persistence		**Off**: No persistence **Variable persistence**: Time that each data point is retained on the display. Persistence time can be varied from 100 ms to 20 s. **Infinite persistence**: In this mode, a waveform sample point is displayed forever. **Variable Gray Scaling**: Five levels of a single color that is varied in saturation and luminosity. Refresh time can be varied from 1 s to 200 s. **Infinite Gray Scaling**: In this mode, a waveform sample point is displayed forever in five levels of a single color. **Variable Color Grading**: With Color Grading selected, historical timing information is represented by a temperature or spectral color scheme providing “z-axis” information about rapidly changing waveforms. Refresh time can be varied from 1 to 200 s. **Infinite Color Grading**: In this mode, a waveform sample point is displayed forever by a temperature or spectral color scheme.				
Style		**Dots**: Displays waveforms without persistence, each new waveform record replaces the previously acquired record for a channel. **Vector**: This function draws a straight line through the data points on the display. Not suited to multi-value signals such as an eye diagram.				
Graticule		**Full** Grid, **Axes** with tick marks, **Frame** with tick marks, **Off** (no graticule)				

	PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
Format	**Auto**: Automatically places, adds or deletes graticules as you select more or fewer waveforms to display. **Single XT**: All waveforms are superimposed and are eight divisions high. **Dual YT**: With two graticules, all waveforms can be four divisions high, displayed separately or superimposed. **Quad YT**: With four graticules, all waveforms can be two divisions high, displayed separately or superimposed. When you select dual or quad screen display, every waveform channel, memory and function can be placed on a specified graticule. **XY**: Displays voltages of two waveforms against each other. The amplitude of the first waveform is plotted on the horizontal X axis and the amplitude of the second waveform is plotted on the vertical Y axis. **XY + YT**: Displays both XY and YT pictures. The YT format appears on the upper part of the screen, and the XY format on the lower part of the screen. The YT format display area is one screen and any displayed waveforms are superimposed. **XY + 2YT**: Displays both YT and XY pictures. The YT format appears on the upper part of the screen, and the XY format on the lower part of the screen. The YT format display area is divided into two equal screens. **Tandem**: Displays graticules to the left and to the right.				
Colors	You may choose a default color selection, or select your own color set. Different colors are used for displaying selected items: background, channels, functions, waveform memories, FFTs, TDR/TDTs, and histograms.				
Trace annotation	The instrument gives you the ability to add an identifying label, bearing your own text, to a waveform display. For each waveform, you can create multiple labels and turn them all on or all off. Also, you can position them on the waveform by dragging or by specifying an exact horizontal position.				
Save/Recall					
Management	Store and recall setups, waveforms and user mask files to any drive on your PC. Storage capacity is limited only by disk space.				
File extensions	Waveform files: .wfm for binary format, .txt for verbose format (text), .txty for Y values formats (text) Database files: .wdb Setup files: .set User mask files: .pcm				
Operating system	Microsoft Windows 7, 8 and 10, 32-bit and 64-bit.				
Waveform save/recall	Up to four waveforms may be stored into the waveform memories (M1 to M4), and then recalled for display.				
Save to/recall from disk	You can save or recall your acquired waveforms to or from any drive on the PC. To save a waveform, use the standard Windows Save as dialog box. From this dialog box you can create subdirectories and waveform files, or overwrite existing waveform files. You can load, into one of the Waveform Memories, a file with a waveform you have previously saved and then recall it for display.				
Save/recall setups	The instrument can store complete setups in the memory and then recall them.				
Screen image	You can copy a screen image into the clipboard with the following formats: Full Screen, Full Window, Client Part, Invert Client Part and Oscilloscope Screen.				
Autoscale	Pressing the Autoscale key automatically adjusts the vertical channels, the horizontal scale factors, and the trigger level for a display appropriate to the signals applied to the inputs. The Autoscale feature requires a repetitive signal with a frequency greater than 100 Hz, duty cycle greater than 0.2%, amplitudes greater than 100 mV p-p. Autoscale is operative only for relatively stable input signals.				
Marker					
Marker type	**X-Marker**: vertical bars (measure time) **Y-Marker**: horizontal bars (measure volts) **XY-Marker**: waveform markers				
Marker measurements	Absolute, Delta, Volt, Time, Frequency and Slope				
Marker motion	**Independent**: both markers can be adjusted independently. **Paired**: both markers can be adjusted together.				
Ratiometric measurements	Provide ratios between measured and reference values. Results in such ratiometric units as %, dB, and degrees.				
Measure					
Automated measurements	Up to ten simultaneous measurements are supported.				
Automatic parametric	53 automatic measurements available.				
Amplitude measurements	Maximum, Minimum, Top, Base, Peak-Peak, Amplitude, Middle, Mean, Cycle Mean, DC RMS, Cycle DC RMS, AC RMS, Cycle AC RMS, Positive Overshoot, Negative Overshoot, Area, Cycle Area.				

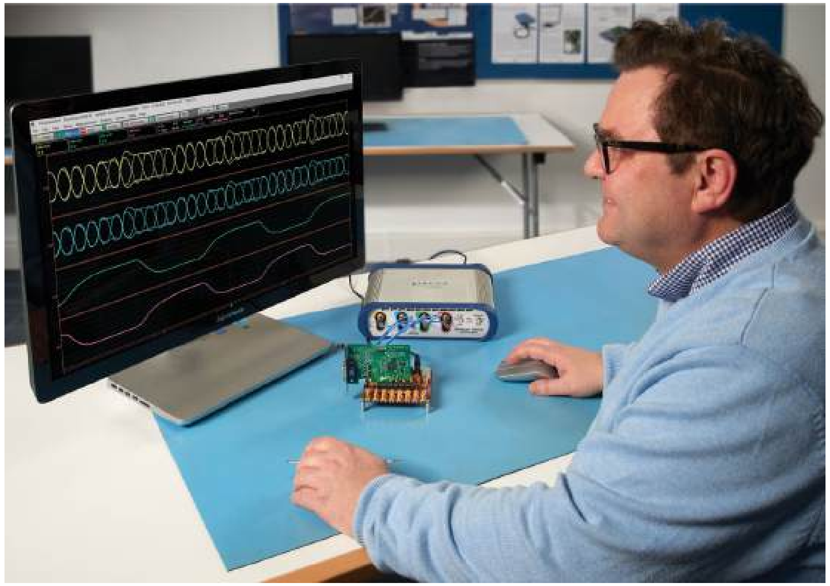
		PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
Timing measurements		Period, Frequency, Positive Width, Negative Width, Rise Time, Fall Time, Positive Duty Cycle, Negative Duty Cycle, Positive Crossing, Negative Crossing, Burst Width, Cycles, Time at Maximum, Time at Minimum, Positive Jitter p-p, Positive Jitter RMS, Negative Jitter p-p, Negative Jitter RMS.				
Inter-signal measurements		Delay (8 options), Phase Deg, Phase Rad, Phase %, Gain, Gain dB.				
FFT measurements		FFT Magnitude, FFT Delta Magnitude, THD, FFT Frequency, FFT Delta Frequency.				
Measurement statistics		Displays current, minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation on any displayed waveform measurements.				
Method of top-base definition		Histogram, Min/Max, or User-Defined (in absolute voltage).				
Thresholds		Upper, middle and lower horizontal bars settable in percentage, voltage or divisions. Standard thresholds are 10–50–90% or 20–50–80%.				
Marginsradio		Any region of the waveform may be isolated for measurement using left and right margins (vertical bars).				
Measurement mode		**Repetitive** or **Single-shot**				
Counter	Source	Internal from any of four channels	Internal from any of two channels, External Direct	Internal from any of four channels, External Prescaled	Internal from any of two channels, External Direct, External Prescaled	Internal from any of four channels, External Direct, External Prescaled
	Resolution	7 digits				
	Maximum frequency	Internal or external direct trigger: 5 GHz				
		External prescaled trigger: 16 GHz				External prescaled trigger: 20 GHz
	Measurement	Frequency, period				
	Time reference	Internal 250 MHz reference clock				
Mathematics						
Waveform math		Up to four math waveforms can be defined and displayed using math functions F1 to F4				
Categories and math operators		**Arithmetic:** Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide, Ceil, Floor, Fix, Round, Absolute, Invert, Common, Rescale **Algebra:** Exponentiation (e), Exponentiation (10), Exponentiation (a), Logarithm (e), Logarithm (10), Logarithm (a), Differentiate, Integrate, Square, Square Root, Cube, Power (a), Inverse, Square Root of the Sum **Trigonometry:** Sine, Cosine, Tangent, Cotangent, ArcSine, Arc Cosine, ArcTangent, Arc Cotangent, Hyperbolic Sine, Hyperbolic Cosine, Hyperbolic Tangent, Hyperbolic Cotangent **FFT:** Complex FFT, FFT Magnitude, FFT Phase, FFT Real part, FFT Imaginary part, Complex Inverse FFT, FFT Group Delay **Bit operator:** AND, NAND, OR, NOR, XOR, XNOR, NOT **Miscellaneous:** Autocorrelation, Correlation, Convolution, Track, Trend, Linear Interpolation, Sin(x)/x Interpolation, Smoothing **Formula editor:** You can build math waveforms using the Formula Editor control window.				
Operands		Any channel, waveform memory, math function, spectrum, or constant can be selected as a source for one of two operands.				
FFT		FFT frequency span: Frequency Span = Sample Rate / 2 = Record Length / (2 × Timebase Range) FFT frequency resolution: Frequency Resolution = Sample Rate / Record Length FFT windows: The built-in filters (Rectangular, Hamming, Hann, Flattop, Blackman–Harris and Kaiser–Bessel) allow optimization of frequency resolution, transients, and amplitude accuracy. FFT measurements: Marker measurements can be made on frequency, delta frequency, magnitude, and delta magnitude. Marker measurements can be made on frequency, delta frequency, magnitude, and delta magnitude. Automated FFT Measurements include: FFT Magnitude, FFT Delta Magnitude, THD, FFT Frequency, and FFT Delta Frequency.				
Histogram						
Histogram axis		Vertical or horizontal. Both vertical and horizontal histograms, with periodically updated measurements, allow statistical distributions to be analyzed over any region of the signal.				
Histogram measurement set		Scale, Offset, Hits in Box, Waveforms, Peak Hits, Pk-Pk, Median, Mean, Standard Deviation, Mean ±1 Std Dev, Mean ±2 Std Dev, Mean ±3 Std Dev, Min, Max-Max, Max				
Histogram window		The histogram window determines which part of the database is used to plot the histogram. You can set the size of the histogram window to be any size that you want within the horizontal and vertical scaling limits of the scope.				
Eye diagram						
Eye diagram		PicoScope can automatically characterize an NRZ and RZ eye pattern. Measurements are based upon statistical analysis of the waveform.				
NRZ measurement set		X: Area, Bit Rate, Bit Time, Crossing Time, Cycle Area, Duty Cycle Distortion (%, s), Eye Width (%, s), Fall Time, Frequency, Jitter (p-p, RMS), Period, Rise Time Y: AC RMS, Crossing %, Crossing Level, Eye Amplitude, Eye Height, Eye Height dB, Max, Mean, Mid, Min, Negative Overshoot, Noise p-p (One, Zero), Noise RMS (One, Zero), One Level, Peak-Peak, Positive Overshoot, RMS, Signal-to-Noise Ratio, Signal- to-Noise Ratio dB, Zero Level				

		PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
RZ measurement set		X: Area, Bit Rate, Bit Time, Cycle Area, Eye Width (%, s), Fall Time, Jitter P-p (Fall, Rise), Jitter RMS (Fall, Rise), Negative Crossing, Positive Crossing, Positive Duty Cycle, Pulse Symmetry, Pulse Width, Rise Time Y: AC RMS, Contrast Ratio (dB, %, ratio), Eye Amplitude, Eye High, Eye High dB, Eye Opening Factor, Max, Mean, Mid, Min, Noise P-p (One, Zero), Noise RMS (One, Zero), One Level, Peak-Peak, RMS, Signal-to-Noise, Zero Level				
Mask test						
Mask test		Acquired signals are tested for fit outside areas defined by up to eight polygons. Any samples that fall within the polygon boundaries result in test failures. Masks can be loaded from disk, or created automatically or manually.				
Standard masks		Standard predefined optical or standard electrical masks can be created.				
	SONET/SDH	OC1/STMO (51.84 Mb/s) to FEC 2666 (2.6666 Gb/s)				
						OTU2: 10.709 Gb/s) to DT_18FC_ TEST (14.025 Gb/s)
	Fibre Channel	FC133 Electrical (132.8 Mb/s) to FC2125E Abs Gamma Tx.mask (2.125 Gb/s)				
				FC4250 Optical PI Rev13 (4.25 Gb/s) to FC4250E Abs Gamma Tx.mask (4.25 Gb/s)		
	Ethernet	100BASE-BX10 (125 Mb/s) to 3.125 Gb/s 10GBase-CX4 Absolute TP2 (3.125 Gb/s)				
						10Gb Ethernet (9.953 Gb/s) to 10xGb Ethernet (12.5 Gb/s)
	InfiniBand	2.5 G driver test points (2.5 Gb/s). Ten masks, test points 1 to 10				
				5.0G driver test point 1 (5 Gb/s) 5.0G driver test point 6 (5 Gb/s) 5.0G transmitter pins (5 Gb/s)		
						QDR 10.0 (10 Gb/s) to FDR_ Stress_Out (10.0627 Gb/s)
	XAUI	3.125 Gb/s XAUI Far End (3.125 Gb/s) to XAUI-E Near (3.125 Gb/s)				
	ITU G.703	DS1, 100 Ω twisted pair (1.544 Mb/s) to 155 Mb 1 Inv, 75 Ω coax (155.520 Mb/s)				
	ANSI T1/102	DS1, 100 Ω twisted pair (1.544 Mb/s) to STS3, 75 Ω coax, (155.520 Mb/s)				
	RapidIO	Serial Level 1, 1.25G Rx (1.25 Gb/s) to Serial Level 1, 3.125G Tx SR (3.125 Gb/s)				
	PCI Express	R1.0a 2.5G Add-in Card Transmitter Non-Transition bit mask (2.5 Gb/s) to R1.1 2.5G Transmitter Transition bit mask (2.5 Gb/s)				
				R2.0 5.0G Add-in Card 35 dB Transmitter Non-Transition bit mask (5 Gb/s) to R2.1 5.0G Transmitter Transition bit mask (5 Gb/s)		
	Serial ATA	Ext Length, 1.5G 250 Cycle, Rx Mask (1.5 Gb/s) to Gen1m, 3.0G 5 Cycle, Tx Mask (3 Gb/s)				
Mask margin		Available for industry-standard mask testing				
Automask creation		Masks are created automatically for single-valued voltage signals. Automask specifies both delta X and delta Y tolerances. The failure actions are identical to those of limit testing.				
Data collected during test		Total number of waveforms examined, number of failed samples, number of hits within each polygon boundary				

	PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
Calibrator output					
Calibrator output mode	DC, 1 kHz or variable frequency (15.266 Hz to 500 kHz) square wave	N/A	Same as 9404-05	N/A	Same as 9404-05
Output DC level	Adjustable from −1 V to +1 V into 50 Ω. Coarse increment: 50 mV, fine increment: 1 mV.				
*** Output DC level accuracy**	±1 mV ±0.5% of output DC level				
Output impedance	50 Ω nominal				
Rise/fall time	150 ns, typical				
Output connectors	SMA female				
Trigger output					
Timing	Positive transition equivalent to acquisition trigger point. Negative transition after user holdoff.	N/A	Same as 9404-05	N/A	Same as 9404-05
Low level	(−0.2 ±0.1) V into 50 Ω				
Amplitude	(900 ±200) mV into 50 Ω				
Rise time	10% to 90%: ≤ 0.45 ns; 20% to 80%: ≤ 0.3 ns				
RMS jitter	2 ps or less				
Output delay	4 ±1 ns				
Output coupling	DC coupled				
Output connectors	SMA(f)				
Clock recovery trigger - recovered data output (optional)					
Data rate	6.5 Mb/s to 5 Gb/s		6.5 Mb/s to 8 Gb/s		6.5 Mb/s to 11.3 Gb/s
Eye amplitude	250 mV p-p, typical				
Eye rise/fall time	20%–80%: 75 ps, typical		20%–80%: 50 ps, typical		
RMS jitter	2 ps +1% of unit interval				
Output coupling	AC-coupled				
Output connections	SMA female				
Clock recovery trigger - recovered clock output (optional)					
Output frequency (half-full-rate clock output)	3.25 MHz to 2.5 GHz		3.25 MHz to 4 GHz		3.25 MHz to 5.65 GHz
Output amplitude	250 mV p-p, typical				
Output coupling	AC-coupled				
Output connectors	SMA female				

	PicoScope 9404-05	PicoScope 9402-05	PicoScope 9404-16	PicoScope 9402-16	PicoScope 9404A-25
General					
Power supply voltage	+12 V ±5%				
Power supply current	2.6 A maximum and 3.3 A including active accessory loads	1.8 A maximum	2.7 A maximum and 3.3 A including active accessory loads	1.8 A maximum	2.8 A maximum
Protection	Automatic shutdown on excess or reverse voltage				
AC-DC adaptor	Universal adaptor supplied				
PC connection	USB 2.0 (high speed). Also compatible with USB 3.0				
	Ethernet LAN	N/A	Ethernet LAN	N/A	Ethernet LAN
Software	PicoSample 4: Windows 7, 8 and 10 (32-bit and 64-bit versions).				
PC requirements	Processor, memory and disk space: as required by the operating system				
Temperature range	Operating: +5 °C to +40 °C for normal operation, +15 °C to +25 °C for quoted accuracy Storage: –20 °C to +50 °C				
Humidity range	Operating: Up to 85 %RH (non-condensing) at +25 °C Storage: Up to 95 %RH (non-condensing)				
Environment	Up to 2000 m altitude and EN61010 pollution degree 2				
Dimensions (W × H × D)	245 × 60 × 232 mm	160 × 55 × 220 mm	245 × 60 × 232 mm	160 × 55 × 220 mm	244 × 54 × 233 mm
Net weight	1.4 kg	800 g	1.4 kg	800 g	1.52 kg
Compliance	CFR-47 FCC (EMC), EN 61326-1 (EMC) and EN 61010-1 (LVD)				
Warranty	5 years				

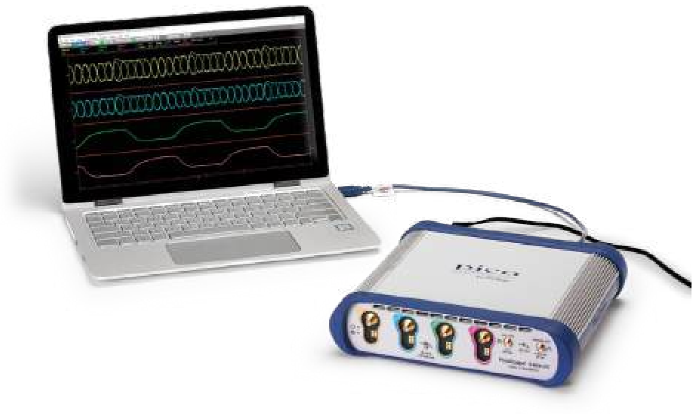
*** Specifications marked with (*) are checked during performance verification.**
† These specifications are valid after a 30-minute warm-up period and ±2 °C from firmware calibration temperature.



Kit contents and accessories

Your PicoScope 9400 Series oscilloscope kit contains the following items:

- PicoScope 9400 Series sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope (SXRTO)
- PicoSample 4 software supplied on USB stick
- Free software updates from www.picotech.com/downloads
- Quick start guide
- 12 V power supply, IEC inlet
- 4 x localized IEC mains leads (UK, EU, US, Australia/New Zealand)
- USB cable, 1.8 m
- PicoWrench N / SMA / PC3.5 / K combination wrench
- Storage / carry case
- LAN cable, 1 m (9404 models only)

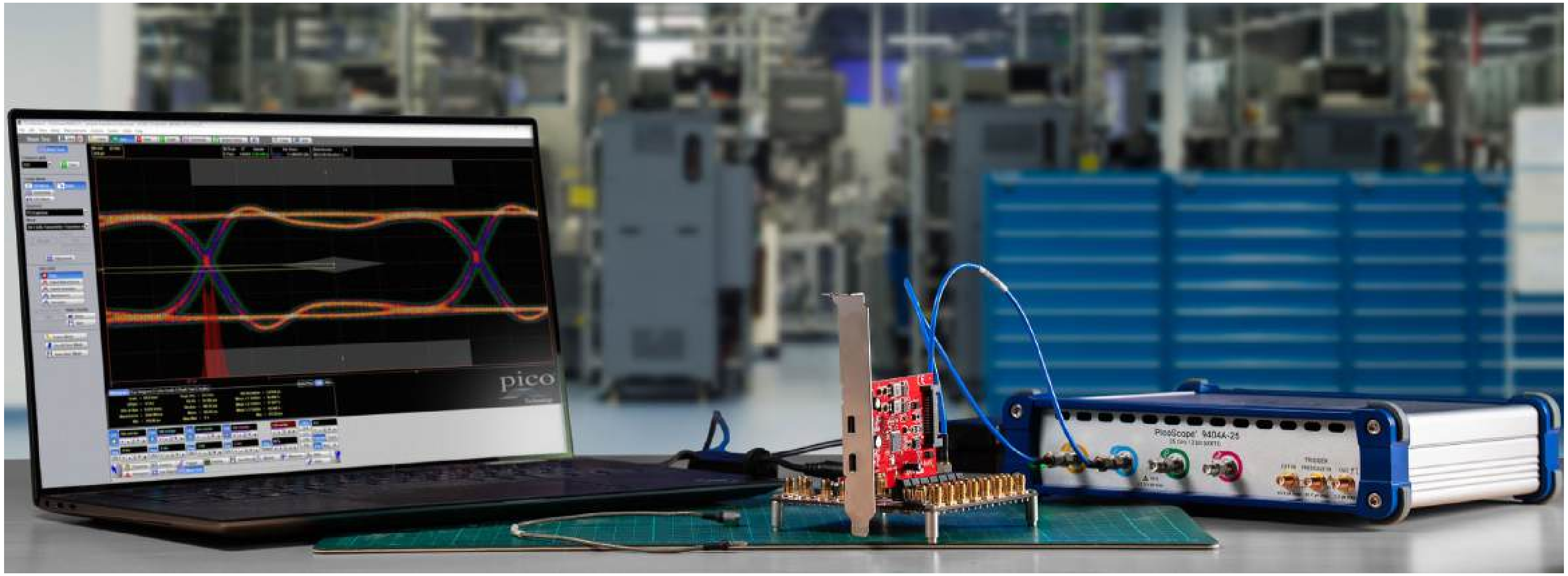


Optional accessories

Order code	Description	
Adaptors		
TA313	3 GHz SMA(f)-BNC(m) interseries adaptor	
TA314	18 GHz SMA(f) to N(m) interseries adaptor	
TA170	18 GHz 50 Ω SMA(m-f) connector saver adaptor	
TA571	40 GHz 50 Ω 2.92 mm (K) female (compatible with SMA) connector saver adaptor	
TA172	18 GHz 50 Ω N(f) to SMA(m) interseries adaptor	
PicoConnect 900 Series Kits		
PQ067	PicoConnect 910 Kit: all six microwave and pulse probe heads with two cables	  
PQ066	PicoConnect 920 Kit: all six gigabit probe heads with two cables	
TA315	PicoConnect probe tips and solder-in kit	
PicoConnect 900 Series passive probes		
TA274	PicoConnect 911 20:1 960 Ω AC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe	
TA275	PicoConnect 912 20:1 960 Ω DC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe	
TA278	PicoConnect 913 10:1 440 Ω AC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe	
TA279	PicoConnect 914 10:1 440 Ω DC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe	
TA282	PicoConnect 915 5:1 230 Ω AC-coupled 5 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe	
TA283	PicoConnect 916 5:1 230 Ω DC-coupled 5 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe	
TA272	PicoConnect 921 20:1 AC-coupled 6 GHz gigabit passive probe	
TA273	PicoConnect 922 20:1 DC-coupled 6 GHz gigabit passive probe	
TA276	PicoConnect 923 10:1 AC-coupled 7 GHz gigabit passive probe	
TA277	PicoConnect 924 10:1 DC-coupled 7 GHz gigabit passive probe	
TA280	PicoConnect 925 5:1 AC-coupled 9 GHz gigabit passive probe	
TA281	PicoConnect 926 5:1 DC-coupled 9 GHz gigabit passive probe	

Optional accessories

Order code	Description	
Attenuators		
TA181	Attenuator 3 dB 10 GHz 50 Ω SMA (m-f)	
TA261	Attenuator 6 dB 10 GHz 50 Ω SMA (m-f)	
TA262	Attenuator 10 dB 10 GHz 50 Ω SMA (m-f)	
TA173	Attenuator 20 dB 10 GHz 50 Ω SMA (m-f)	
Coaxial cable assemblies		
TA264	Precision high-flex unsleeved coaxial cable 30 cm SMA(m-m) 1.1 dB loss @ 13 GHz	
TA265	Precision sleeved coaxial cable 30 cm SMA(m-m) 1.3 dB loss @ 13 GHz	
TA312	Precision sleeved coaxial cable 60 cm SMA(m-m) 2.2 dB loss @ 13 GHz	
Tools		
TA358	Torque wrench N-type 1 N·m (8.85 in·lb) dual-break	
TA356	Torque wrench SMA/PC3.5/K, 1 N·m (8.85 in·lb) dual-break	



PicoScope 9400 Series sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope ordering information

Description	Bandwidth (GHz)	Channels	Order code
PicoScope 9404A-25 oscilloscope	25	4	PQ355
PicoScope 9404-16 oscilloscope	16	4	PQ182
PicoScope 9402-16 oscilloscope	16	2	PQ212
PicoScope 9404-05 oscilloscope	5	4	PQ181
PicoScope 9402-05 oscilloscope	5	2	PQ211

PicoScope 9404A-25

PicoScope 9404-16

PicoScope 9402-16

PicoScope 9404-05

PicoScope 9402-05

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